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ABSTRACT

Prepared as the South Carolina long range program outline required by PL 95-123, the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), this statement of objectives, policies, and programs undertaken in South Carolina for the improvement of library service is the third supplement to the South Carolina Program for Library Development, 1978-1983. Included are a list of amendments to the 1979 program statement with respect to the areas of: (1) the needs of the State Library, (2) public libraries, (3) library education, and (4) library cooperation and networking. Policies and practices regarding the dissemination of information relating to the LSCA are outlined, and the goals and implementation strategies of the Library Development Program are reviewed in detail. Among the major topics addressed in the policy review are the functions of the State Library Agency, public library service, institutional library service, service for the blind and physically handicapped, and interlibrary cooperation. (JL)

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1981 - 1986

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

(The Third Supplement to the 1978-1983 Program)

FY 1982

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This document has been prepared as the South Carolina long range program document required by the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P.L. 95-123.

> "It is the purpose of this act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries, and in strengthening major urban resource libraries."[1]

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 95-123, the document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and programs undertaken for the improvement of library service, particularly those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE 1979 PROGRAM

The South Carolina Program for Library Development, 1978-1983 was the result of intensive analysis by the State Library staff of programs and needs of South Carolina libraries. This document is the third supplement to the 1978-1983 program and should be used in conjunction with the basic document. Background information, statistical data, needs assessments, standards, and criteria found in Chapters II, III, and IV remain valid and have not been duplicated. However seven sections -- the State Library (dealing with legislation, service to the blind and physically handicapped, State Aid), public libraries (funding and population), library education, and cooperation and networking -- have been revised as indicated below. Priorities for construction grants, revised in 1980, are repeated for easier reference.

AMENDMENTS TO THE 1979 PROGRAM

1. State Library - Needs

   (1) Legislation.

   (A) Legislative authorization for state and regional collections of State documents is needed. Such a bill, S.27 and H.2207, was introduced in the General Assembly. H.2207 was sent to committee, where no action was taken. S.27 received second reading and remained on the Senate calendar at the close of the session.

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[1]Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 95-123, October 7, 1977.

(B) Legislation dating from the 1920's which was never used and was superseded by the uniform library act of 1978 which was passed as an admendment to the Home Rule Act was repealed by Act 25.

(2) Service to the Handicapped. Quarters for the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped secured in January 1979 provided growth potential for no more than three years. The difficult process of obtaining State funding for additional housing has begun. The need for additional staff continues to be a priority item as the number of patrons grows each year. Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were published by the American Library Association in 1979, and the Library is currently analyzing services to determine areas of inadequacy.

(3) State Aid. In an austere year State Aid was increased for the third consecutive year. The per capita figure remained 75¢ but the appropriation was based on the 1980 census (3,119,208), not the 1970 census. This provided an increase of $396,519. Total State Aid for FY 82 is $2,339,406. In FY 81 the per capita income of public libraries from all sources (county, state, and federal) was approximately $4.86. The State Library and the South Carolina Library Association Public Library Section still are striving for a minimum of $1.00 per capita in State Aid.

2. Public Libraries

(1) Funding. After initially requesting an increase in State Aid to $1.00 per capita the decision was made not to pursue it due to the state's economic forecast. State Aid was increased by $396,519 by using the 1980 rather than the 1970 census. The objective of $1.00 per capita remains. Therefore in FY 82 a legislation campaign will again be mounted to seek funds at that level. It is anticipated that a Library Legislative Day will be held at the beginning of the 1982 legislative session to generate support for libraries. The goal is to raise the state share of public library financing to 25%. State Aid was 16% in FY 81.

(2) Priorities for Construction Grant Awards. The criteria established on page 42 of the 1979 South Carolina Program for Library Development continue in effect with the following exception: In any county where the county library headquarters building is demonstrated to be adequate in space and facilities to meet current service needs of county residents, priority may be given to branch library buildings serving a population of 5,000 or more within the county or regional library system. The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.

(3) The Library Public. The official 1980 Census count of South Carolina was 3,119,208, an increase of 20.4% over 1970. The greatest changes, as in 1970, occurred in Dorchester (+80.5%), Berkeley (+68.6%), Lexington (+57.7%), and Horry (+44.9%) Counties. Eight other counties experienced growth in excess of 20%. The counties experiencing growth tend to be primarily urban and suburban in character, while the predominatly rural counties showed little or no increase in population. One county, McCormick, actually lost population (-2%).

South Carolina's population is composed of 2,145,122 Whites, 948,146 Blacks, and 25,940 categorized as other. This represents a 16.3% increase in white population and 15.6% increase in black population since 1970.

3. Library Education.

The College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina employed a continuing education coordinator in August 1980. The State Library and the College developed a two-week institute for non-professional librarians. Twelve persons from eight public libraries and one institutional library attended. A manual for South Carolina Public Library Trustees was completed by the State Library and the South Carolina Library Association Trustee Section. To be distributed in 1981-82, the manual will assist in the orientation of newly appointed trustees and enhance the competence of experienced board members.

4. Cooperation and Networking

The State Library hired a consulting firm to conduct a study on the feasibility of a statewide library network. The four-month long study was completed in September 1981. The State Library will be discussing the report with representatives of the library community prior to the implementation of any recommendations. FY 82 is envisioned as a year devoted to discussions, analysis, and preparation for implementation.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR.

1. Long-Range Program

Notice of the publication of the proposed Long-Range Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

Discussions of proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Copies of the original document and the annual revisions are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, and to members of the State Library Board.

Announcements of the document's availability are made through the news media and News for South Carolina Libraries.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Annual Programs and Projects

Notice of the publication of the proposed Annual Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

Discussions of proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Annual Programs are distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range program.

Announcements of projects are mailed directly to all libraries eligible to apply and publicized in News for South Carolina Libraries.

II. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

The goals and objectives of the South Carolina Program for Library Development are the results of many conferences, formal and informal, with librarians, the State Library Board, the Advisory Council, state planners and officials, OLLT representatives, and other interested persons. They are implemented by a series of interdependent programs and activities designed to move the state progressively nearer to realization of its library goals. These goals and programs are summarized here, with a resume of activities and accomplishments for 1980-81 and projections for the next five years.

Goal:

I. To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

Summary, 1980-1981: The General Administration Project was continued, incorporating planning, budgeting, accounting, records, administration of grant programs, and related activities. The General Operations Project provided the support services necessary for implementation of State and Federal Programs. The State's Grants and Contracts Review

procedures require that all federal grant applications and plans be scrutinized by State financial and planning officers. Budgeting and planning procedures are being more closely correlated. The State five year plan for the State Library was revised and extended as part of the budget proposal. The position of Children's Consultant received State funding for FY 82. In conjunction with this the State Library will begin operating an Early Childhood Media Clearinghouse.

Implementation:

1981-1982: The General Administration and General Operations projects will be continued without major changes. State budget limitations will prohibit any significant expansion of programs. Program budgeting procedures continue to evolve according to state directives. Each year increased state requirements create a need for additional planning and budgeting time. Effective July 1, 1981, the State Library reduced its personnel budget by 7% to comply with State requirements. During FY 82 the State Library must maintain a 2.5% personnel vacancy rate.

1982-1986: The State of South Carolina continues to curtail the growth of state agencies and limits the addition of personnel. Therefore, it is difficult to project a timetable for new services. The State Library presently needs a coordinator of adult services to work with public and institutional libraries and an inventory clerk in the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A pre-professional reference assistant will be needed shortly. The State Library will request these positions when the economy and state policy permit.

Goal:

IA. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, State, and Federal funds.

Summary, 1980-1981: The State Library and the Association of Public Library Administrators requested an increase in State Aid to $1.00 per capita. It was decided not to campaign vigorously for the increase due to the state's poor economic forecast. However the General Assembly did increase the total State Aid allocation by basing State Aid on the 1980 census.

Implementation:

1981-1982: The Association of Public Library Administrators, with the support of the State Library, will again campaign for an increase in State Aid to $1.00 per capita. A Library Legislative Day will be held at the beginning of the 1982 legislative session to generate support for increased public library funding.

1982-1986: The State Library will continue to recommend and work for increases in state funding until an equitable balance of federal/state/local support is achieved and a level of funding adequate to attain quality service is reached. When $1.00 per capita is achieved, a campaign to raise State Aid to $1.25 per capita will be launched.

Goal:

IB. To provide a comprehensive collection of information and materials and in-depth reference services supplementing the resources of public and institutional libraries.

Summary, 1980-1981: Reference and interlibrary loan service continued with substantial growth in service in both areas. Each year interlibrary loans reflect greater variety and quality of requests, demonstrating greater competency of library staff as well as the growing sophistication of patrons. Due to the retrospective conversion of the State Library's holdings onto SOLINET, ILL has increased among non-public libraries. During the year State Library staff made increasing use of the SOLINET terminal to provide verification and location of needed materials not available locally. The staff also conferred with newly appointed librarians concerning reference and interlibrary loan procedures to encourage maximum use of the State Library's resources.

Implementation:

1981-82: The State Library will extend its interlibrary loan services directly to academic libraries in South Carolina, including universities, colleges, and TEC colleges, on a one-year trial basis. During the year use, benefits, and costs will be studied. Books, periodicals, photocopy, documents, and microfiche can be requested by means of ALA Interlibrary Loan forms, TWX, or the SOLINET ILL subsystem. This step is part of the long-range plan to create a statewide cooperative library network serving all types of libraries. This service will not replace any existing cooperative arrangements or networks. It is intended primarily to assist the small college and TEC libraries which are not a part of any formal interlibrary loan network.

1982-1986: The Reference and Interlibrary Loan programs will continue to have first priority on planning and funding. By answering reference and interlibrary loan requests received from libraries throughout the state; selecting materials to be added to the general reference collection; advising local libraries on the maintenance of a useful reference collection; planning and providing workshops on reference service for library employees, these programs benefit all South Carolina libraries. Every effort will be made to maintain and improve the level of service. Annual budget requests will stress the importance of this program, until adequate State funding is obtained for this service.

Goal:

IB1. To expand existing book and periodical collections to meet increasing reference and interlibrary loan needs.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Strengthening the State Library Agency Project continued. Through this project, the Technical Services staff directs the selection, acquisition, and processing of all materials and books

used in the library program at the State level. They are responsible for the maintenance of the collection and the catalog at State level. The SOLINET system is utilized for cataloging and for locating materials for interlibrary loan.

Because the State appropriation for library materials is inadequate to provide the resources needed by library users, it is necessary to depend heavily upon LSCA funds. Acquisition of essential resources was maintained.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The project for Strengthening the State Library Agency will be continued with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections in order to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. Funding for FY 82 will be at the FY 81 level. An intensive effort will be made to increase state funds for FY 83. An additional increase has been requested to restore funding to at least the FY 75 purchasing level. Budget requests each year will be designed to reduce Federal funds.

Goal:

IB2. To maintain a complete collection of State documents plus selected local documents when appropriate.

Summary, 1980-1981: The State Library continued to develop its collection of documents, accelerating the acquisition of current items and building backlogs of older documents obtained from local libraries, State agencies, and other sources. The annual edition of the Checklist of S. C. State Publications was developed and distributed. To improve accessibility to State documents and to assist other libraries, current documents are now being classified, cataloged, and entered in the SOLINET data base. Retrospective conversion of older holdings is in process.

The State Library continues to seek passage of a Document's Depository and Distribution Law designating the State Library as central depository for all State documents, providing for the collection, listing, and distribution of State publications to designated depository libraries around the state, and designating the State Library as exchange agent to distribute and receive documents from other states. Legislation was introduced, but stalled in committee in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, it received second reading approval and remained on the calendar at the end of the session.

Implementation:

1981-1982: With the assistance of SCLA and other interested groups, the State Library will again work for passage and funding of the Documents Depository Law. If passed, it will be implemented by the State Library and designated depository libraries.

1982-1986: The State Library will develop plans for the identification, collection, and maintenance of local government documents. When retrospective conversion is completed, it is anticipated that the Checklist will be produced from the State Library's archival tapes, possibly permitting publication of quarterly supplements.

Goal:

IC. To centralize at State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

1. To provide access to collections of audio-visual materials and of other forms of communications media.

2. To establish a last copy depository for little used, or out-of-print materials, including fiction.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Film Program continued to develop. The State Library maintained its contract with the University of South Carolina's Instructional Services Center and paid that agency to house, maintain, book and circulate a collection of 16mm films to public and institutional libraries. All of the libraries which have space and staff necessary to utilize the collection have signed agreements enabling them to participate in the program. The Field Services Librarian for Audio-Visual Programs assisted staff members of participating libraries in planning, publicizing, and implementing film programs. The film collection was substantially enlarged. It now includes more than 1,200 films in such subject areas as fine arts, biography, travel, history, consumer education, hygiene, safety and other areas of interest to adults. With the assistance of the Field Services Librarian for Children's Services, children's films are being added to the collection. Feature films were added for the first time. A quarterly film newsletter was developed to provide libraries with program ideas and listings of newly acquired films.

Implementation:

1981-1982: The State Library will continue to build a film collection of sufficient size and diversity to supplement the resources of South Carolina public and state institutional libraries. The Field Services Librarian for A-V Programs will work individually with library staffs to promote use of the collection and hold mini-workshops and preview sessions on a regional basis.

1982-1986: The Film Program will be continued. The State's economic restraints have delayed implementation of other programs; but, when circumstances permit, the State Library will seek legal authorization and funding for a last-copy book depository. Policies and guidelines for the service will be developed in cooperation with a committee of

the South Carolina Library Association and/ or representatives of types of libraries. When authorization and funding for the last-copy depository are obtained, housing and staff will be arranged and service initiated. After the last-copy depository has been funded and begun successful operations, the State Library will explore other possible centralized services with public and institutional libraries.

Goal:

ID. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Summary, 1980-1981: The State Library continued the on-going Field Services Project which is responsible for the administration of State Aid to county and regional libraries and provides the means of supervision and direction through which LSCA Title I projects are put into effect. The Field Staff provided direct assistance in establishing and improving public library service. Activities took the form of supervision of new systems, orientation and supervision of inexperienced or untrained librarians, consultation and advisory assistance to professional librarians or library boards in overcoming local problems, assistance in planning and carrying out progressive measures for the improvement of library service in the area served, and planning, general supervision and evaluation of specific LSCA projects such as Library Service to the Disadvantaged. Increased attention was given to children's services due to the presence of a children's specialist on the staff. In FY 81 a statewide public relations program, "Share a Book With a Child", to encourage reading to children was conducted. This campaign was a recipient of a John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Award. A statewide children's summer reading program, "Magical Mad Hatter Club" was also held. ALA's "America - Call Your Library" activities were also initiated.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Field Services Project will be continued on essentially the same basis. The staff members will have responsibilities similar to those outlined above and will also assume additional responsibilities for supervision of new programs as they develop. As the level of library service in the state improves and public libraries become more sophisticated, field service assignments will tend to become more specialized. Eventually, staff members may be assigned to specific areas of development. A new assignment for the Children's Consultant is Coordinator of a State Media Clearinghouse on Early Childhood Education. When authorization and funding can be obtained, a specialist in adult services will be added to the Field Staff. The Coordinator of Adult Services would guide and assist local libraries in planning and developing special programs for adults, including the aged. ALA's "America - Call On Your Library" program will continue. The Texas State Library's "Your Public Library - Check It Out" program will be investigated for possible adaptation in South Carolina.

Goal:

IE. To provide special information and research services to State Government and State Government agencies.

Summary, 1980-1981: The on-going State-funded Reader Services Project was continued, providing reference and research services to legislators, officials, and State agencies. A member of the reference staff was assigned as liaison to the General Assembly during the legislative session. Staff members attended orientation sessions for new legislators and worked closely with legislative research assistants. Orientation visits to the library were also provided for personnel in divisions of several State agencies. Promotion aimed at increasing awareness of services available was continued by means of direct contacts with agencies, monthly publication of New Resources for State Government and State Agencies, and occasional publicity in other State publications.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Reader Services Project will be continued to the fullest extent possible. A member of the regular reference staff will continue to serve legislators, committees, and legislative aides within the limits of existing resources. The staff will maintain contact with State agencies, exchange information on resources available, and assist agency personnel in coordinating specialized working collections within agencies with total State resources. Although not a part of the LSCA program, this service is a basic function of the State Library and a prerequisite for State funding and support.

Goal:

IF. To coordinate library planning for total library service.

Summary, 1979-1980: The State Librarian is responsible for overall long range planning, including work with the General Assembly, Budget and Control Board, and State officials. The Deputy Librarian is responsible for the Federal Program and continued to work on the South Carolina Program for Library Development -- reviewing data, evaluating projects, and revising goals and standards. The State Library published Public Library Statistical Summary, FY 80 to provide public librarians with comparative data to use in budget justifications. Early reports indicate that this is a useful document and plans are to continue it. Grants were awarded to three public librarians to attend a workshop on the Planning Process held in conjunction with the Southeastern Library Association Conference. One State Library staff member also attended.

1981-1986: Constant evaluation of services and analysis of needs will result in new directions for library programs, more responsiveness to user needs, and new or revised goals and objectives. The Department of Education and anticipated new (LSCA) legislation will result

in some changes in procedures. While continuing statewide activities, the State Library will develop programs to assist local libraries in long-range planning, including (but not limited to): workshops, seminars, consultants, information programs. The Task Force on Library Automation representing all types of libraries will assist in determining needs, directions, and guidelines for automation and networking activities. As there are changes in Federal priorities the State Library will assist public libraries in meeting them with funding and consultant services.

Goal:

IG. To encourage and assist individual libraries to respond to current and changing national and State concerns.

Summary, 1980-1981: Accessibility for the handicapped remained a concern this year. As a pre-requisite for LSCA funding, public libraries were required to submit a copy of their Section 504 Transition Plan (Rehabilitation Act of 1973).

One delegate represented South Carolina at the White House Conference Follow-Up Committee meeting, September 17-19 in Detroit.

The State Library was designated by the Governor's Office to operate a Media Clearinghouse on Early Childhood Education. State agencies will be surveyed to determine their media holdings in the area of early childhood education and the lending regulations. In addition to identifying current holdings, new titles will be acquired. Early Childhood Education is an emerging State concern.

Implementation:

1981-1982: In FY 82 the State Library will continue a cooperative project begun in FY 80 with the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (TEC) concerning energy conservation. Under an Energy Extension Service grant from the Department of Energy, TEC has employed a professional librarian to work with small businesses to provide information on energy conservation to them. The State Library will serve as the information center for this project. Headquartered at the State Library, the energy librarian will also recommend materials on energy conservation to add to the State Library's collection and fill requests for energy related information.

1982-1986: The State Library will continue to publicize and promote interest in timely political, economic, and social issues. Ecological controversies, conservation, human rights, and similar topics will be stressed.

Goal:

II. To expand and improve public library service throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Library Development Project was continued. Grants of 12¢ per capita, for a total of $272,081 were made to thirty-four library systems. Grants cover the period from January-December 1981 to enable libraries to continue salaries and activities if new appropriations are delayed, as they were in FY 81. The majority of libraries continued programs begun the preceding year, a few changed programs substantially. The LD Project was well received by librarians because each system determined how the funds would be used, submitting proposals based upon local needs and objectives. The most effective local projects appear to be those which added personnel and resources for designated services - children's, adult, or outreach. However, other libraries profitted by purchasing books, equipment, and audio-visual materials and by employing consultants to study problem areas and plan new methods. As the rate of inflation continues to rise more funds are being budgeted for materials, thus reducing significantly the number of new innovative programs.

Implementation:

1981-1982: Qualifying libraries will receive per capita grants for the continuation of the Library Development Project. The actual amount of grants will be determined after Congress passes appropriations. A number of libraries anticipate having local funding for staff positions established by this project, thus freeing grant funds for other needs. A Notice of Intent Form was mailed to libraries qualifying for the LD Project in April 1981. Advance notice of the availability of the grant for FY 82 should allow library directors more time to work with the Field Staff to develop and refine grant applications. Due to the uncertainties over the future of LSCA personnel grants will only be made when a library can demonstrate its ability to assume full responsibility for salaries in FY 84. Book projects will focus on the improvement of specific areas of need rather than overall collection development.

1982-1986: Whenever funds are available, the State Library will continue similar projects to meet current conditions.

Goal:

IIA1. To continuously review, revise, and upgrade personnel standards, position classification plans, and salary schedules.

Summary, 1980-1981: Salary and staffing standards developed in 1980 by the Standards Committee of the SCLA Public Library Section were used in conjunction with revised State Aid regulations.

Implementation:

1981-1982: The Field Services Staff will continue to assist public libraries in implementing the current standards. SCLA's Public Library Section, Standards Committee is presently reviewing public library standards for implementation in 1983.

Goal:

IIA2. To provide training opportunities including but not limited to:

a. Continuing education for professional librarians

b. In-service training for non-professional personnel

c. Workshops and/or travel grants as well as orientation programs for public library trustees

d. Specialized training for State Library personnel in areas relevant to job responsibilities

Summary, 1980-1981: The Workshop and In-Service Training Project continued. The State Library provided grants for twelve pre-professional staff members from eight public libraries and one institutional library to attend a two-week course conducted by USC, College of Librarianship. State Library staff members attended workshops on grantsmanship, government documents, data processing specifications and contracting, space planning and utilization, AARC2, film, and service to the blind and physically handicapped. The SCLA Trustee Section and the State Library completed a manual for public library trustees in South Carolina to assist with the orientation of new trustees and to enhance the competence of experienced board members.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Workshop and In-Service Training Project will be continued to provide scholarships and training opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with USC's College of Librarianship. Among the workshop topics under consideration for 1981-82 are regional workshops on reference work and computer applications for libraries. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III in addition to traditional Title I activities.

Goal:

IIB. To provide collections of print and non-print media with supportive equipment adequate to meet the informational needs of the library public.

1. To strengthen basic book collections.

Summary, 1980-1981: An increasing number of libraries chose to use Library Development Project funds for the purchase of materials due to the rising cost of books and materials.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Local funds and State Aid will continue to provide basic library materials of all types. The 1982 increase in State Aid will permit additional funds to be channeled into materials and personnel budgets. With the prospect of decreased federal funding, future efforts will be directed to obtaining adequate State support for library resources. Another State Aid campaign, highlighted by a State Library Day, will be conducted in FY 82.

Goal:

IIB2. To strengthen print and microfilm periodical collections.

Summary, 1980-1981: The BCIP: Periodicals Project was continued. Thirty-four library systems participated in the project. Periodicals provide the broadest resource for information on current topics as well as for material of reference value which substantially improve the quality of reference service. Grant funding was maintained at the same level in 1980-81 as it was during the preceding year.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Having achieved the objective of strengthening periodical holdings and demonstrating their reference value, the Periodical Project will be incorporated into the Library Development Project beginning in FY 82 to reduce application and reporting requirements.

Goal:

IIB3. To assist libraries in building essential non-print media collections.

Summary, 1980-1981: Libraries participating in the Library Development Project were able to use part of the grant to purchase audio-visual materials if they chose to do so. By this means, most public libraries are beginning to build collections of filmstrips, cassettes, recordings, prints, and slides. The State Library strengthened its own filmstrip collection which is available to public and institutional libraries on interlibrary loan. State Aid regulations were revised, effective in 1981, to facilitate acquisition of all types of materials.

1981-1986: As book collections reach acceptable levels, both numerically and in quality, libraries will be encouraged to use State Aid funds and when available grant funds to further develop non-print collections.

Goal:

IIC. To extend library service to groups and individuals unable to utilize conventional means of service for reasons of economic, educational, social, cultural, or geographical handicaps.

1. To provide adequate access to library service in rural and other isolated areas by strengthening and expanding library extension programs.

Summary, 1980-1981: Continued emphasis was placed upon strengthening and extending service in Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg Counties where bookmobile service is provided by means of contracts with neighboring libraries. The major development was in Williamsburg County where the library is in the midst of a three-year County Up-Grade project under their first professional librarian. A committee of librarians assisted in a survey of bookmobile services and techniques for the purpose of aiding libraries in evaluating, improving, and justifying service. Results indicated that the best means of reaching the rural population is through a well-planned and organized program of bookmobile service.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Field Services Project will be the instrument for coordinating State and local efforts to extend library service to groups and individuals not now being reached. The Field Staff will work with local librarians in reviewing extension methods; evaluating the effectiveness of branches, bookmobiles, and stations; and, where necessary, devising new outreach activities. Programs and activities will be coordinated with the project described below.

Goal:

IIC2. To plan and develop programs of service for the disadvantaged with emphasis upon innovative outreach activities.

Summary, 1980-1981: Twelve Disadvantaged Projects continued in effect during 1980-81 under the supervision of the Field Staff. Grants were offered to several other counties for new projects. Williamsburg County received funds for the second year of a three year County Up-Grade demonstration grant. During 1980-81 all local projects were reexamined and evaluated in the light of revised regulations and priorities. The purpose was to concentrate grant funds in those counties having greatest need and the least ability to support library service.

As a result of the reexamination of the Disadvantaged Projects, nine existing grants will be eligible for renewal but a number of projects will be enlarged and redirected. The State Library will continuously reexamine and reevaluate the projects in light of the revised priorities adopted in 1978.

Under the Library Development Project mentioned above, a number of libraries continued outreach activities for 1980-81. More libraries are now putting local funds into outreach programs. With experience and increasing confidence, library staff members have become more skilled in outreach work, expecially with the disadvantaged population. The Disadvantaged Projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

Implementation:

1981-82: In FY 82 the State Library will explore a cooperative program with the State Department of Education whose aim is to combat illiteracy. This public service campaign, "Illiteracy. We Can't Afford It", has been successfully implemented in Florida and Alabama.

1981-1986: The on-going Disadvantaged Project and the Library Development Project will be continued with necessary revisions. The efforts of the State Library will be directed toward melding service to the disadvantaged into the total library program - maintaining emphasis upon meeting the special needs of the disadvantaged but making the service a regular function rather than a "special" project. Efforts will continue to develop programs in counties not yet providing services. Increasingly, projects will be planned for a specific time frame. As local funds are phased in, grant funds will be released for new projects.

Goal:

IIC2a. To provide competent personnel having the special training and personal qualifications needed for outreach work by recruitment and training programs.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Field Services staff worked with each library staff in reassessing objectives, methods, and activities. Two-thirds of the projects funded in FY 81 involved grants for personnel.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Recognizing that the success of outreach programs depends upon the qualifications, interest, and involvement of library personnel, the Field Staff will work closely with administrators in recruiting and training effective staff. Special training sessions will be held at intervals as need arises. Many outreach staff members will participate in training opportunities provided by the consultant for children's services and audio visual services.

Goal:

IIC2b. To develop collections of material suitable in format, subject, interest, and reading level for use with the disadvantaged.

Summary, 1980-1981: Grants to local libraries for purchase of special materials were made under the Disadvantaged Projects described above and under the Library Development Project. In addition, the State Library made available to libraries a special collection of audio-visual materials. This collection, including filmstrips, recordings, cassettes, slides, et cetera, needed in the programs for the disadvantaged conducted by county and regional libraries, is available on a scheduled loan basis. Increased use was also made of the 16mm film collection in providing innovative service to the disadvantaged. The intent is to prevent expensive duplication of audio- visual materials.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Funds for materials will be included in the grants made for the Disadvantaged Projects. The State Library will continue to build the special collection of filmstrips and cassettes available to public and institutional libraries on interlibrary loan. The Consultant for Audio-Visual Services will continue to work closely with libraries in developing film programs for the disadvantaged. Libraries will also be encouraged to meet the needs of the disadvantaged through the regular materials budget financed by local and State funds.

Goal:

IIC2c.To promote mutual cooperation between libraries and other State and local agencies serving the disadvantaged.

Summary, 1980-1981: Each local library receiving a Disadvantaged Grant is encouraged to contact other agencies working with the disadvantaged and, where possible, to coordinate activities. The results have been excellent in most cases. Members of the Field Staff represented the State Library on local coordinating bodies such as the Child Development Council. The Field Services Librarian coordinating the project contacted state agencies and organizations to exchange information and materials.

Goal:

IIC3.To explore and test new methods of reaching the aged and homebound.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Laurens and Lexington County Libraries continued the services begun in 1978, including delivery of books to homebound persons, and to persons in nursing homes, senior citizens centers, retirement homes, and nutrition sites. Educational and recreational programming for older persons in these facilities and in the libraries, clubs, and churches in each county was extensive.

Both projects included programming regarding nutrition, health, and home safety. Each of the librarians used Bifolkal media kits, films, and filmstrips in programming. Bibliotherapy sessions and book discussion groups were held at nursing homes and retirement homes.

Lexington County used older persons as volunteer storytellers and program assistants for children in a few programs. Lexington also participated in the National Council on Aging's humanities program. Both added to their collections of arts and crafts, activities, gerontology, and large print books, and continued to maintain and expand their contacts with local groups and agencies working with the elderly. Both libraries made presentations to the Association of Public Librar- Administrators on their experiences with the Older Americans Project.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The two pilot projects ended in FY 81. Both libraries plan to continue their services to Older Americans. Materials, techniques, and knowledge developed through the project will be shared with other South Carolina libraries. Libraries will be encouraged to develop services for this fast growing minority group.

Goal:

IIC4. To plan, test, and develop means of extending public library service to persons of limited English-speaking ability who by reasons thereof have difficulty utilizing established library services.

Summary, 1980-1981: For the third year, Charleston County Library received a grant to expand its collection of foreign language materials and to make these materials available to all South Carolina residents via interlibrary loan. During FY 81 acquisitions concentrated on periodicals, newspapers, fiction, and English-as-a-second-language materials in the major European languages; materials were also purchased in Russian, Hebrew, and other languages. Interlibrary loan began in May, 1980; a few topical booklists have been prepared by the Charleston County Library staff and distributed to the public libraries.

Implementation:

1981-1986: As the project develops into a statewide service, funds may be allocated for postage, supplies, publicity activities, and staff time, as well as for materials.

Goal:

IID. To establish or develop stronger units of service with adequate population, financial base, and administrative capability to provide library service.

Summary, 1980-1981: Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg Counties remain the areas most in need of the advantages of regional service. In each instance, State Library representatives meet periodically with library boards and con'er with legislators and/or officials to review library needs. The inequities between funding and service levels in these counties and in counties representing potential partners still constitute barriers to successful regional programs. However, a

County Up-Grade Demonstration Project in Williamsburg County is raising services and support to a level that may enable Williamsburg eventually to participate in a regional program. Bookmobile service in Clarendon, McCormick, and Williamsburg Counties will continue to be provided by contract from neighboring counties for some time.

The Field Staff continued to work closely with the Williamsburg County Library Board. They succeeded in getting local support raised to the level necessary to qualify for LSCA funds under the County Up-Grade Project. The existing Carnegie-era building is being remodeled to provide a base for service.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Williamsburg County Up-Grade Project will continue for an additional year. A professional librarian has been employed. The Field Service Librarian will provide guidance in planning services and programs to reach the entire county, including the large disadvantaged population.

Marlboro County Library has hired its first professional librarian. A one-year County Up-Grade Project will be conducted in FY 82. As in the case of Williamsburg County, the Field Service Librarian will work with the board and librarian to develop countywide library programs.

The Field Staff will survey other small county libraries to determine which one is next in priority for assistance. Each County Up-Grade Project is specifically planned to fill the needs of individual libraries; terms and conditions are specified in a contract between the State Library and the local library. Grants-in-aid are offered for one or two years on the basis of applications demonstrating need and willingness to accept assistance in a complete review and possible revision of organization, administration, services, and procedures. Priority will be given to libraries which do not have a professional director, have demonstrated local effort to improve services, and have not previously participated in any demonstration project. Project grants may be used for such purposes as employing a professional or a pre-professional librarian, developing rural library service, or building adequate collections.

Goal:

IIE. To strengthen metropolitan libraries which serve as regional resource centers.

1. To build reference collections and improve reference services.

Summary, 1980-1981: Grants were provided again under the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries Project to improve reference resources. Six libraries participated in the Project, four receiving $10,000 each and two receiving $5,000 each to improve reference resources in order to serve as resource libraries for surrounding areas. The Richland County Public Library, the only system meeting population requirements for a MURL (Major Urban Resource Library) under LSCA regulations, received a larger grant in accordance with new regulations.

1981-1986: Metropolitan libraries will participate in all grant programs described above for which they qualify. Subject to the availability of LSCA funds, grants will be made under the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Library Project to strengthen reference resources. The purpose is to improv^ reference service to the people of the entire state. Richland County Public Library no longer qualifies as a MURL on the 1980 census.

Goal:

IIF. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

1. To provide planning and consultant service for construction and renovation programs.

2. To assure accessibility to the public generally and the physically handicapped specifically by enforcing standards of location and design.

3. To provide incentiv^ grants for construction or renovation on a matching basis (subject to federal funding).

Summary, 1980-1981: The LSCA Title II program in South Carolina having concluded, the State Library's assistance is now limited to consultation and professional aid in planning for buildings.

1981-1986: Under the LSCA Title II: Administration Project the State Library will provide general information and consultant assistance to libraries planning construction programs and, in the event Title II funds are available, monitor actual projects to determine that they comply with all State and Federal laws and regulations which apply.

Should Title II be funded again the State Library will employ professional architectural and engineering consultants to review building plans and recommend changes and improvements and will employ a Construction Officer to supervise federally aided library construction projects.

Scheduled for completion in FY 82 are a new headquarters for the York County Library and a new building for the Grand Strand Branch of the Horry County Memorial Library. Plans are being made for new buildings or additions in Chesterfield, Clarendon, and Union Counties. Williamsburg County Library is making plans to renovate its basement.

Goal:

III. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions.

A. To work toward achieving State and/or national standards governing personnel, materials, equipment, space, and physical facilities for institutional library service.

B. To stimulate recognition of library service as an integral part of education and rehabilitation by State institution administrators and personnel and to attain institutional financial support for library service.

Summary, 1980-1981: The State Library's regulations, effective since FY 78, set the levels of financial support and personnel qualifications required for project participation. Four institutions did not receive grants in 1980-81 because of failure to meet personnel or maintenance of effort requirements. The Pee Dee Regional Center for the Mentally Retarded qualified for its first grant. A non-traditional library will be established, concentrating on non-print media and toys.

The Consultant for Institutional Services made field visits to institutional libraries and has in each case met and talked with at least the librarian's immediate supervisor.

The Education for all Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142) is altering the composition of the clientele in certain institutions for the physically handicapped and the mentally retarded. New methods of treatment and rehabilitation, as well as new findings in the biochemistry of the brain and in drug research, will also affect the nature and numbers of residents in some institutions. As these changes work their way into institutional programs, the State Library will assist institutional librarians in adapting library programs and collections to meet changing needs.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The State Library will continue to provide supervision and assistance in developing institutional library services. Staff members will provide orientation and supervision of inexperienced or untrained librarians, consultation and advisory assistance to librarians and administrators, and general information and promotion to stimulate progressive measures for the improvement of library services to institutional staff and residents.

It is too early to conjecture over possible effects of reduced Federal funding on institutional library service. While the floor year requirement for LSCA offers some protection to institutional libraries, such is not the case with other Federal funding sources. Many institutional libraries receive funds from ESEA Title I and/or Title IVB. With the block grant concept it is unknown what decisions will be made concerning library support. The State Library will continue to assist institutions with their library programs. Should it be necessary efforts will be made to obtain State funding to replace any lost Federal dollars.

Recently developed national standards for the mentally retarded do not reflect current fiscal realities. Institutional librarians and administrators think that more realistic interim state guidelines should be developed. This concern will be explored within ensuing years.

Goal:

IIIC. To provide technical professional advice and assistance on a continuing, consistent basis.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Consultant for Institutional Libraries worked with each librarian, analyzing needs and services, making recommendations for improvement, and planning for library development. Activities range from recruiting of new personnel, to orientation of new librarians, to assistance in planning new library quarters. Special assistance was given to the inexperienced librarians at Kirkland Correctional Institution and John de la Howe School.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The State Library, through the Consultant, will continue to offer consultation and advisory services to State institutions. She will have the assistance of the Field Service Librarians for Children's Services and Audio-Visual Services when appropriate. The Consultant will work with new librarians as the situations dictate. Normal turnover in administrators will also necessitate orientation of new personnel concerning the role of librarians in institutions. Agencies which presently employ pre-professional librarians, such as the Department of Youth Services, will be encouraged to employ a professional library supervisor to plan and coordinate services of libraries within the agency. The several agencies which are expanding either services or physical plant will be encouraged to extend library services in an appropriate manner. Where facilities are being consolidated as a result of reorganization, the library program will be reviewed and revised as needed. As staff changes and program changes occur, periodic workshops will be conducted for administrators and librarians to review project objectives and responsibilities of participants.

Goal:

IIID. To recruit and train qualified library personnel.

1. To provide continuous in-service training opportunities with emphasis upon the special skills and techniques for work with patients and residents of institutions.

Summary, 1980-1981: The State Library functions as an informal placement agency for institutional libraries, soliciting applications, screening applicants, and advising concerning the selection of personnel. Individual instruction concerning project requirements and procedures was given each librarian as needed. Institutional librarians share in training opportunities under the Workshop Project. The librarian at John de la Howe School attended the two-week workshop for pre-professional librarians conducted by the USC, College of Librarianship. In FY 81 the consultant attended in-service training sessions at the Department of Youth Services.

Institutional administrators were informed of new personnel standards to be implemented. The new librarian employed by Pee Dee Center was oriented by the Consultant. With administrators in the institutions, the consultant seeks to create an awareness of the library role in rehabilitation and an understanding of the institutional library program.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Efforts to raise personnel qualifications will continue. Each year the Consultant will plan and direct training sessions dealing with such areas as book selection, technical processing, reference techniques, story-telling, use of A-V materials, etc. She will be assisted by members of the State Library staff having special qualifications in each area, including the Field Service Librarians for Audio-Visual Services and Children's Services. When appropriate institutional librarians will participate in workshops under the Career Education: Workshop Project.

Goal:

IIIE. To develop collections adequate to meet the needs of patients and residents.

1. To provide incentive grants for improvement of collections to institutions meeting minimum requirements.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Book Collection Improvement Project was awarded to eleven institutions having established libraries administered by trained professional or pre-professional librarians. The grant to the Department of Corrections included fifteen units now considered to be branches of the department. Grants were made according to a formula based on population served. Continuing effort was made to tailor selections to residents' needs and reading levels. Librarians are relying heavily upon paperbacks to meet reader demand and to combat the high cost of trade books. Upon request institutions were permitted to use a portion of the grants for audio-visual materials. Emphasis was placed on improving the quality of existing book collections, and the Consultant instructed and assisted librarians in extensive weeding.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Grants-in-aid will be continued for institutional libraries. These grants will be for the improvement of materials collections and, whenever appropriate, for special programming projects. Institutions which have established libraries administered by trained and experienced professional or pre-professional librarians may qualify for financial assistance. The grants will be made on the basis of the size of the institution and its support of the library. The institutions will be required to select the books from lists and bibliographies especially recommended for institutional service.

Additional selection tools will be approved to meet the needs of juvenile institutions. Books will be selected within the institution, processed and housed either in the main institutional library or in suitable quarters provided in a branch of the institution. As institutions acquire more adequate collections, the objective and guidelines for this project will be reviwed to insure it is supporting current needs and objectives.

Goal:

IIIE2. To provide service programs, planned to meet specific needs, to institutions too sm ll to maintain a full program of library service.

Summary, 1980-1981: On-going programs, involving paperback collections and contract services, continued at the two drug addiction centers operated by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, at Morris Village of the Department of Mental Health, at the Vocational Rehabilitation Center and at the South Carolina Crippled Children's Convalescent Center operated by the Department of Health and Environmental Control. At the latter institution, the Florence children's librarian visits the home on a regular schedule, conducts storyhours, shows filmstrips, or plays recordings, and circulates books. In this case, the project is supervised by the librarian of the Florence County Library and by the Consultant for Institutional Libraries.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The program for exceptional children will continue. The successful project provides library service to the South Carolina Crippled Children's Convalescent Center (36 residents) under a three-way contract between the Center, the Florence County Library, and the State Library.

The other phase of this project is directed toward small institutions serving adults with special problems. Participating agencies vary from year to year, but include drug and addiction centers, psychiatric centers, and vocational rehabilitation centers. Flexibility of administration and support for therapy programs are major concerns in each instance.

Goal:

IIIF. To provide reference services and supplementary resources for professional personnel in health and rehabilitation institutions.

Summary 1980-1981: The Consultant for Institutional Libraries promoted the reference and interlibrary loan service by informing librarians and administrators of resources available. Several librarians were further acquainted with services and materials by means of guided tours of the State Library. As a result several institutions have increased their use of interlibrary loan.

Implementation:

1981-1986: All of the reference and interlibrary loan resources of the State Library will continue to be available to institutional

personnel. The Reference Staff will publicize and promote the services. They will also compile and distribute bibliographies and reading lists of materials in the State Library collection which will be of value to institutional personnel. During FY 82 the Interlibrary Loan Librarian will visit institutional libraries to promote use of the interlibrary loan service and to provide instruction in procedures.

Goal:

IIIG. To test and develop programs of bibliotherapy and service for emotionally and educationally handicapped individuals.

Summary, 1980-1981: The S. C. Bibliotherapy Discussion Group formed in FY 79 has maintained the enthusiasm generated by the State Library sponsored workshop on bibliotherapy. It meets quarterly with the Institutional Consultant serving as Vice-Chair and Program Chairman. Membership is comprised of thirty representatives of institutional libraries, county libraries, State Department of Education Library Supervisors and Counseling personnel, senior citizen groups and nursing homes.

Clinical bibliotherapy groups, with the librarian as facilitator under the supervision of a psychologist, have been developed in three mental health institutions. The experiences of and materials used by these librarians in these sessions are shared with the discussion group.

Implementation:

1981-1982: The State Library will again sponsor a workshop on bibliotherapy utilizing recognized national authorities as workshop leaders.

1982-1986: The Consultant will continue to work with librarians in the discussion group, coordinating meetings and assisting in the selection of appropriate professional materials. Workshops in group skills given by clinical psychologists of the Department of Mental Health will be available to members of the group.

Goal:

IV. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

A. To encourage greater use of services for the handicapped by a continuing program of publicity, promotion and education.

Summary, 1980-81: To inform potential users of the services for the blind and physically handicapped, publicity materials, including newly revised posters and application forms, were distributed. Brochures were distributed through local libraries, doctor's offices, shopping centers, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Commission for the Blind. Radio and newspaper publicity promoted use of the facility. Local librarians and service clubs cooperated in informing their communities of the availability of services to the handicapped. In-WATS telephone service and a quarterly large print newsletter provide communications with present and potential users. The Library of Congress has revised their estimate of possible users of this service. The new figure is 1.4% of the population, no 3.7%. Based on the 1980 census 40,550 South Carolinians are now eligible.

South Carolina continued to cooperate with the Library of Congress by coordinating radio and television promotion for library services for the blind and handicapped. The Director, Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, continued to promote it by contacts with radio and television stations, consumer groups, rehabilitation organizations, and other appropriate groups.

Implementation:

1981-1986: In cooperation with the Library of Congress, the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will continue public relations efforts aimed at informing potential users of the service available and promoting the service to present readers. Through the Library Interpretation Project (see Goal VC) appropriate materials and news releases will be developed for a campaign of publicity and promotion which will utilize various news media with the emphasis on radio. In addition staff members will disseminate information about library services for the handicapped by informing public, institutional, school and academic librarians and the personnel of agencies and organizations serving the handicapped and then using the facilities of such agencies and organizations to identify and reach potential library users.

Goal:

IVB. To provide a full range of reading materials -- talking books, cassettes, large print, and Braille -- for handicapped readers in South Carolina.

Summary, 1980-1981: The year's operations for the South Carolina State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were highly successful. The library provided talking books on disc and cassette tape for South Carolina readers. Registration has grown from 1800 to over 8000 since the service began in 1973, and circulation has increased at a gratifying pace. The response of users continued to be favorable. The large type collection for the partially sighted was enlarged (Goal IVC2), and a supplement to the Second Edition of the Large Print Catalog for this collection was issued. Braille readers continued to receive service from North Carolina through contract.

Tape duplicating equipment provides the capability for producing extra copies as needed. By means of the tape facilities it was possible to make available on cassette books originally issued on record by L.C. The library continued recording of South Carolina materials. The library continued to add books and magazines recorded by other libraries when appropriate.

The size of the collection is gradually absorbing unused shelf space. To accommodate this growth changes were made in the manner in which cassette books are shelved. Some shifting of materials was also done. The present building appears to be useful for another year before overcrowding begins to affect service. Funds for additional space have been requested.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Director, Libary Services for the Handicapped will continue to supervise the provision and development of library service to blind and handicapped South Carolinians. The South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will offer a full range of services except for Braille materials which will continue to be supplied from North Carolina. Efforts will concentrate on reaching handicapped persons who are potential users. Commercially produced tapes will be purchased to round out the collection. The collection of materials will be strengthened and enlarged. Promotion and publicity will be continued in order to inform all eligible persons of services available with the expectation of substantially raising the percentage of persons served. Efforts to acquire additional space will be continued until such space is made available.

Goal:

IVC. To make library service accessible to handicapped individuals at the local level wherever possible.

1. To develop browsing collections of talking books and cassette books in major metropolitan libraries.

Summary, 1980-1981: Five browsing collections were available during the year in public libraries located in the major population centers. Although use of these collections is limited to a relatively small group, the service is very valuable to those interested in being able to examine materials personally. This is one means of permitting handicapped readers to continue their association with local library services.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The browsing collections will continue with local libraries underwriting the cost. Since use of the collections is basically by local people, the county libraries housing the collections now assume full responsibility for staffing them.

Goal:

IVC2. To encourage participation by handicapped readers in established library programs.

Summary, 1980-1981: South Carolina public librarians cooperate in work with the blind and physically handicapped. The S. C. Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped informs the public library each time a new reader is registered in the county. A local staff member calls or visits the patron to demonstrate the equipment, explain services, and invite participation in local programs. These contacts have proven very beneficial. Each headquarters library has a talking book machine and demonstration collection of talking books in order to demonstrate to potential patrons. The Library of Congress slide presentation is available for use with local groups. The Library for

the Blind and Physically Handicapped cooperated with the Association of School Librarians in providing recorded materials for children participating in the S. C. Children's Book Award activities. Special attention was paid to the needs of handicapped children and handicapped parents in the "Share a Book With a Child" campaign.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped and the Field Staff will continue to explore means by which handicapped persons may be included in local library activities. The cooperation of local library staff will be sought and special emphasis will be placed on making them aware of handicapped users as a part of the library audience. Libraries will be encouraged to develop special services for the handicapped. The Field Services Librarian for Children's Services will assist in involving handicapped children in library programs. Continued close cooperation will continue with school librarians.

Goal:

IVD. To coordinate library services for the handicapped with programs of the Library of Congress, the Commission for the Blind, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education, the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and other agencies and organizations serving the handicapped.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped conferred regularly with representatives of the South Carolina Commission for the Blind. In FY 81 a formal agreement was signed by the State Library and the South Carolina Commission for the Blind spelling out the responsibilities of each agency concerning library services. The Commission for the Blind ceased being a Library of Congress machine lending agency. The State Library assumed all responsibility for equipment management in the state. All equipment held by the Commission for the Blind was transferred to the State Library's inventory. Both agencies informed patrons of the change. The Commission for the Blind will continue to promote library service by referring clients to the State Library. In return the State Library will refer new readers, with their permission, to the Commission for the Blind for other services. The Director, Library Services for the Handicapped hosts a weekly radio program on the Commission for the Blind's radio reading service network.

The Director, State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped devoted time to identifying the agencies which are concerned with the handicapped. Active in library service to the handicapped, he is currently a member of the board of the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will seek to build on existing contacts with the Commission for the Blind and other groups serving the handicapped. The aim is to coordinate programs, eliminate unnecessary duplication, and provide mutual assistance in implementing programs.

Goal:

V. To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels.

Summary 1980-81: The State Library in FY 81 engaged a consulting firm to examine the feasibility of establishing a statewide bibliographic library network. The consultants met with the State Library Board, conducted an open Task Force on Libary Automation and Networking meeting for Task Force members and other interested librarians and educational personnel, APLA and made site visits to libraries and computer facilities throughout the State. The final report was received in September 1981. In 1981-82 the State Library will meet with librarians, trustees, organizations, government agencies to discuss the report and to make plans for the future.

While these activities were exciting, the present Interlibrary Network utilizing TWX, In-WATS, and SOLINET continued to be used.

The TWX system, designed to coordinate the resources of the major state colleges and universities, public libraries, and the State Library, strengthens reference and interlibrary loan service. It is used primarily to relay ILL requests to out-of-state libraries.

Since 1974 the TWX system has been supplemented by In-WATS telephone service connecting local public and institutional libraries with the State Library. In-WATS also facilitates interlibrary loan service, speeding up communication between other libraries and the State Library. The program operates smoothly, resulting in more rapid service and producing a steady increase in the volume of interlibrary loan requests. The service is appreciated by librarians and patrons and has resulted in very favorable reactions from the media and the public.

The third element of the Communications Network became operational in 1975-76 after the State Library joined the Southeastern Library Network. Although SOLINET is used for cataloging purposes, one of its greatest benefits is in locating materials for interlibrary loan not owned by State Library or USC. SOLINET provides access to the holdings of thirty major libraries in South Carolina, to 290 libraries of the Southeast, and through OCLC - to a total of some 2600 libraries throughout the nation. This has greatly facilitated finding materials needed for South Carolina library users.

In an effort to increase the number of South Carolina libraries in the network and thus improve access to state resources by building a statewide data base the State Library has implemented the SOLINET cluster concept. In FY 81 one additional cluster in the Greenwood area (one academic and one TEC) became operational. Individual grants were also made to the Anderson, Charleston, and Greenville County Libraries. Thus six public libraries, three academic libraries, and two TEC libraries have been able to join SOLINET under this auspices of the State Library. Grants may also be made to major libraries

already in SOLINET to expedite retrospective conversion, adding back holdings to the data base as a step toward a state union catalog or bibliographic network.

Implementation:

1981-82: In FY 82 the State Library will extend its interlibrary loan service directly to academic libraries (see Goal IB).

1981-86: The Communications Network will be continued indefinitely on the existing basis. Libraries which join SOLINET as members of a cluster or as individual members under the auspices of the State Library will receive grants on a schedule to be determined at the time of application. In FY 82 the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library will join the Greenwood area cluster.

The State Library is interested in establishing a statewide bibliographic network with SOLINET as a base. The 1981 report of the Metrics consultants will form the basis for future development.

VA. To develop and promote special reference services for business, industry, and government.

Summary, 1980-1981: The six libraries participating in the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries Project were encouraged to strengthen their business and government resources in order to improve service to these target groups. The Greenville, Charleston and Florence County Libraries publish and distribute regular newsletters calling attention of businessmen and government officials to resources, services, and library related programs.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The State Library will strengthen its business resources and utilize WATS and TWX to provide better back up service for local libraries serving business, industry, and government. Local libraries will be encouraged to use Library Development funds to improve business resources and services.

Goal:

VB. To interpret library service to the government and to the public and to promote a climate of public opinion favorable to library development.

Summary, 1980-1981: The Library Interpretation Project was continued with the aim of building up the use of the library by individuals and groups in the community by increasing public understanding of the library program and the services provided. The program is conducted by a firm of public relations specialists under the supervision of the State Library. Releases for statewide distribution were prepared on all major programs and special projects. The project provided important support for the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Communications Network, children's services, ALA's "America - Call Your Library" program, and all LSCA projects. The State Library received a John Cotton Dana award for the "Share a Book With a Child" campaign.

Implementation:

1981-1986: Due to a change in personnel handling the State Library's public relations account the entire program will be reviewed and evaluated. A change in public relations firms is a possibility. In any event the State Library will continue to develop publicity to support current projects utilizing all news media as needed. During 1981-82 the program will concentrate upon promotion of the South Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Film Service, outreach programs, children's services, and cooperative library projects. Possible new programs will include "Illiteracy. We Can't Affort It" and "Your Public Library - Check It Out". The illiteracy program has been successfully used in Florida and Alabama, while the latter program was developed by the Texas State Library.

Goal:

VB1. To provide accurate and current information on library development within the state to all public, college, university, and special libraries in the state.

Summary, 1980-1981: One phase of the Interlibrary Network is a monthly newsletter to all public, college, university, institutional and special libraries in the state. Communication among various types of libraries is essential because the goal of interlibrary cooperation can only be accomplished through the full understanding of the program by the participants. The newsletter permits an exchange of ideas among librarians of various types of libraries and keeps them informed of developments in the state, region, and nation which affect their programs with special emphasis on the need for cooperation and for sharing of resources. Approximately fifty new recipients were added to the mailing list providing wider distribution. Initiated last year, the Legislative Update is issued by the State Librarian irregularly as need indicated to inform librarians of developments in the leg slature which will affect South Carolina libraries.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The successful newsletter will be continued on the existing basis.

Goal:

VC. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state.

Summary, 1980-1981: The microfilm catalog was continued as part of the Interlibrary Network Project. Originally it involved the exchange of microfilm catalogs between the State Library, the University of South Carolina, and Clemson, and the deposit of the State Library's microfilm catalog in selected libraries. Beginning with the second edition of the State Library's microfilm catalog produced in 1975, the catalog has been placed in each public library headquarters and in

certain institutional libraries. This improves access to the State Library collection by making known retrospective holdings. The third edition of the microfilm catalog was produced and distributed in FY 80. The State Library also began retrospective conversion of its holdings to the SOLINET data base in FY 80. During FY 81 22,648 titles were entered into the data base. These titles represent the State Library's entire holdings in the 300's classification field and a major part of the 700's. This work will be of immediate benefit to other libraries and also contribute to creation of a state union catalog or bibliographic network when that becomes feasible.

The objective of the project is to improve reference service and interlibrary loan service for all library users in the state and to coordinate the use of the resources of major libraries within the state.

Implementation:

1981-1986: If plans develop according to schedule, the third edition of the microfilm catalog will be the final edition published in-house. It is anticipated that conversion of the 700's, 800's and 900's can be completed in FY 82. This schedule is contingent on the amount of terminal "down-time".

Goal:

VD. To make the results of current research available for application to local and State problems by computerized access to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) and other data bases.

Summary, 1980-1981: Several specialized collections have been established in cooperation with other State agencies. The Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) containing more than 198,000 documents on microfiche has been developed in conjunction with the State Department of Education. The State Library houses and services the complete ERIC collection and copies and supplies microfiche to libraries and patrons throughout the state. This collection is used extensively by educators and students. The Service Center for Aging Information (SCAN), developed in cooperation with the South Carolina Commission on Aging, provides access to research reports in the area of gerontology. In FY 81 the State Library received more than 6,000 documents, providing research information on all aspects of law enforcement, from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Institute in cooperation with the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. The Energy Information Center (see Goal IG) continued. In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Census and the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the Budget and Control Board, the State Library is participating in the S.C. State Data Center. The purpose of the Data Center is to provide easy citizen access to statistics on housing, agriculture, business, transportation, and socio-economic characteristics of the population contained in government publications. The State Library serves as the South Carolina regional depository for materials distributed by the Foundation Center in New York.

Implementation:

1981-1986: These programs will continue indefinitely on essentially the same basis with other services added as appropriate.

Goal:

VE. To encourage cooperative programs of service among all types of libraries within the local community and at the State level.

Summary, 1980-1981: The major cooperative activity of the year was the hiring by the State Library of a consulting firm to conduct a study of existing services to determine if it would be feasible to establish a statewide library network. State Library staff and members of the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking met to prepare a Request for Proposal, select potential vendors, critique bids received, and select the successful vendor. After the vendor was selected and an initial meeting with State Library Board and State Library staff and key librarians in the Columbia area, an open Task Force meeting was held to introduce the consulting team to interested librarians. Site visits and telephone consultations were conducted to gather data for the study. The final report was received October 5, 1981.

Throughout the year the State Library met with the Association of Public Library Administrators. The State Library is able to utilize these quarterly meetings as a forum to discuss matters of importance to the State Library, to public libraries, and to the library profession in general. Representatives from the group appear at State Library budget hearings to present the needs of public libraries (State Aid).

Members of the LSCA Advisory Council contributed to the library programs of the State by assisting the State Library identify possible areas of cooperative activities.

The State Library cooperated with the USC College of Librarianship by co-sponsoring a two week course designed to familiarize non-professional public service staff members with basic skills needed to enhance their performance. Twelve persons from eight public libraries and one institutional library attended. The State Library also continued a series of reference workshops for pre-professional public library personnel.

Activities of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services continued. One librarian attended a meeting in Detroit. The major activity of the group now is working for passage of new library legislation to replace LSCA.

The State Library, having been designated by the Library of Congress, serves as a Union Location Center for South Carolina. Academic libraries not having the National Union Catalog series obtain locations in the the Southeast from the State Library.

Implementation:

1981-1986: The final report of the network consultant team will be analyzed by the State Library staff and the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking. In implementing any networking plans the State Library will seek the advice and counsel of the South Carolina Library Association, the South Carolina Association of School Libraries, the Association of Public Library Administrators, the Higher Education Commission, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensiv· Education, the USC College of Librarianship, the Information Technology Management Office of the Division of General Services, and other concerened organizations. Plans will begin to implement aspects of the report deemed feasible at this time.

Representatives on the LSCA State Advisory Council on Libraries will serve as liaison between the State Library and the school, academic, institutional, special, and TEC libraries. Members will help formulate library goals and objectives and will critique the annual program under the Library Services and Construction Act. The Task Force on Library Automation will continue to make recommendations and develop guidelines for automation and networking activities within the state. The Field Services staff will work with local librarians in exploring means of mutual cooperation within counties and regions.

The State Library will work through the South Carolina Library Association and its sections to maintain contacts with academic, school, and special libraries, to exchange information, and to explore new opportunities for cooperation. Periodic conferences will be held with the executive committees of the various sections, and a State Library representative will attend open meetings of the sections. In addition to promoting cooperation generally, specific aims of these contacts will be to extend the interlibrary loan network and to ensure coordination of LSCA programs with those under the Higher Education Act and the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA).

The State Library will maintain communications and ensure a mutual exchange of information with the Department of Education through regular contacts with the Library Consultants for Secondary and Elementary Education. The Field Services Librarian for Children's Services will be responsible for cooperating with these consultants in planning and carrying out necessary measures to coordinate LSCA and ECIA programs. She will explore means of cooperation between school and public libraries on the local level with these consultants as well as the South Carolina Association of School Librarians.

The State Librarian will serve as a member of the Commission on Higher Education's Advisory Committee on Libraries, thus providing a regular opportunity for consultation on matters pertaining to the institutions of higher learning.